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MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

November, 1989 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by February 1, 1990, their membership will become effective on that date.

- 2311 John M. O'Brien, Dept. of Geoscience, Jersey City State Coll.,
Jersey City, N.J. 07305
(Latin American Minors and Tokens)
- 2312-MT Bill Church, Box 7824, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49510
(Coins & Paper of China, World Coins & Paper, Odd &
Curious)
- 2313-MT Simon Cordova, P. O. Box 2096, Citrus Heights, CA 95611-2096
(British Tokens, Canadian Tokens, British Copper Coins
1600-1700, Ancient Roman & Greek Coins)
- 2314-MT Dr. Stefan Nebehay, Lugeck 7/49, A-1010 Wien, Austria
(Dealer in Islamic Coinage)
- 2315-MT L. Mockaitis, 611 Camelot Manor, Portage, Indiana 46368

Reinstatement: The following member has complied with the By-Laws and is hereby reinstated to full membership:

- 2144 Norman F. Gorny, c/o Da Guan, P. O. Box 83506, Portland, OR
97283 -- (Dealer in Oriental Cash Coins)

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library:

Miscellaneous Source

JF20.La1J:1977:CPM

LALLEMAND, JACQUELINE/LIPPENS, JAN/THIRION, MARCEL/VAN KEYMEULEN,
ANDRE

*Catalogue des poincons & matrices du musee de l'hotel des
monnaies. Du cabinet des medailles de la bibliotheque
royale de Belgique.*

Pub. 1977, 533pp, not illus.

James Lorah

JF40.MoeJ:1976:RBUML

MOENS, JAN A.

Le royaume de Belgique et l'union monetaire Latine. Het koninkrijk België en de Latijnse muntunie.
Pub. 1976, 88pp, not illus.

JE30.LibE:1973:MF
LIBERT, ETIENNE/POINDESSAULT, BERNARD
Monnaies Francaises.
Auction catalogue, pub. 1973, 127pp, illus.

Randolph Zander

JE85.DMeJ:1971:RMN
DE MEY, JEAN/POINDESSAULT, BERNARD
Repertoire des monnaies Napoleonides.
Pub. 1971, 551pp, illus.

JD95.PerD:1963:MIP1
PERES, DAMIAO
Catalogo das moedas Indo-Portuguesas do museu numismatico Portugues. Vol. 1. 1511-1657.
Pub. 1963, 70pp, w/plates.

JD95.PerD:1964:MIP2
PERES, DAMIAO
Catalogo das moedas Indo-Portuguesas do museu numismatico Portugues. Vol. 2. 1657-1778.
Pub. 1964, 79pp, w/plates.

JF40.VGeH:1966:NM
VAN GELDER, H. ENNO
De Nederlandse munten.
Pub. 1966, 272pp, illus.

II. In addition to the above we would like to thank John F. M. Ross for his donation of numismatic material to the Library.

III. NI member John L. Pieratt has sent in some up-dated pages to several of his works on French Indo-China. He again reminded me that he is looking for assistance from one, or more, numismatic collector-researchers of this part of South East Asia, who will help him revise and edit his material for possible formal publication. Surely there must be some one in the membership who would be willing to collaborate in what could be a very worthwhile project. If so, contact John direct at: 2635 Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KA 67216.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr., Book Librarian
Jim Haley, Periodical Librarian

400TH ANNIVERSARY

A two ounce pure gold medal was issued in 1955 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Guadalupe, Mexico. Fifty of these beautiful medals were struck with the Virgin of Guadalupe and a cross on the obverse.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

NAPOLEONIC MEDALS

THE FIRST AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN

David Block, Gainesville, Florida, NI #894

(Ed.: This is the seventh of a series on NAPOLEONIC MEDALS. The first of the series appeared in the October, 1985 (pp.293-303) issue; the second in the May, 1987 (pp.107-114) issue; the third in the October 1987 (pp.229-241) issue; the fourth in the June, 1988 (pp.125-143) issue; the fifth in the November, 1988 (pp.257-263) issue; and the sixth in the April, 1989 (pp.82-88) issue of the NI BULLETIN.)

The medals commemorating Napoleon's first Austria campaign, 1805, were planned as a group of sixteen; Denon ordered a pair of obverse dies from Droz to be used with the forty millimeter reverses of this group, ending the practice of having a separate obverse die for each medal. First editions of these medals can thus be identified by the fact that they have an obverse die by Droz dated 1806. It is apparent that those Droz obverse dies did not survive for long in the harsh environment of the medal mint; die breaks are present even on some of the gold copies struck for Napoleon, and later copies have an obverse by Andrieu substituted for that by Droz.

THE TWO DROZ 1806 40 mm OBERSES



Obverse #1



Obverse #2

As the illustrations show, these Droz obverses have a beaded border which distinguishes them from the similar obverses by Andrieu. Differences between the pair include the arrangement of the ribbons as well as several minor details.

In th summer of 1804 England and Russia formed a coalition against

France. In July of 1805 Austria joined the coalition and plans were made to remove the French threat to England. The allies' strategy was simple. An army of about 70,000 Austrians under Archduke Ferdinand would invade France's traditional ally, Bavaria, and form a defensive front to prevent a French attack on that side. A second army of about 25,000 under Archduke John would defend the Tyrol to the south; the north would be protected by the neutrality of the Prussian State of Ansbach. An army of about 95,000 under Archduke Charles would invade Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy and reconquer north Italy for Austria. Russian troops would support Ferdinand's army in Bavaria; the British, Swedes, and Russians would invade Hannover and Naples to provide diversions on two other fronts.

Napoleon was kept well informed of the Austrian mobilization; indeed, in a letter of 13 August 1805 (*Corres.* 9069) he stated, "I want them to disarm. If they do not I shall take 200,000 men and go pay them a good visit they will remember for a long time." On the same day he issued instructions to Tallyrand on what to say to the Austrian ambassador (*Corres.* 9070): "I wish the troops of Austria would return to Bohemia or Hungary and that they would leave me in peace to make war against England... If your master wants war... tell him he will not celebrate Christmas in Vienna." He sent his best marshal, Massena, to defend the Kingdom of Italy against the Austrian troops gathering in Venice; St. Cyr's corps was sent to southern Italy to ward off an attack by the British from Malta and the Russians from Corfu. (On 21 September the Kingdom of Naples agreed to remain neutral and to exclude belligerents from its territories; St. Cyr's troops thereupon went to reinforce Massena in north Italy.)

Napoleon's plan to invade England collapsed in August, 1805, when his fleet failed to gain control of the English Channel, Admiral Villeneuve withdrawing the combined French and Spanish fleet to Cadiz. On 24 August Napoleon ordered his army at Boulogne to break camp and march into Germany. An army under General Brune remained around Boulogne to guard against a British invasion there.

BRAMSEN 430. BREAKING CAMP AT BOULOGNE (40mm)



Standard obverse by Andrieu. Reverse: THE EMPEROR COMMANDS THE GRAND ARMY. An eagle standing before a camp stool which is draped with a mantle and supports a hand of justice; above, a thunderbolt. Signed on the exergual bar BRENET F. and DENON D. Exergue: BREAKING UP THE CAMP AT BOULOGNE 24 AUGUST 1805; CROSSING THE RHINE 25 SEPTEMBER 1805.

In accordance with what I have said, the obverse should be by Droz, but Napoleon's own gold copy has the standard Andrieu obverse. It seems likely, therefore, that this medal is later than the others in this group. Julius had a silver copy with the Droz obverse, probably an English strike. The reverse is apparently the best Denon could come up with to celebrate the opening of the campaign; Babelon refers to this sort of design as trappings from the theatrical prop room. The thought behind the design seems to be that the emperor has left his throne to lead his army.

The Austrians underestimated the number of troops Napoleon could put into Germany; they underestimated the speed with which he could move those troops; they underestimated the time it would take for the supporting Russians to arrive. By October the French army of 200,000 which Napoleon made to pirouette into Germany (his words, *Corres.* 9130) had violated the neutral territory of Ansbach and turned the Austrian position on the Iller River, in Ulm and Memmingen. The Emperor spoke to his children:

BRAMSEN 432. ADDRESS TO THE ARMY (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: On a bridge, the Emperor on horseback faces his saluting troops. Above, a Victory with a laurel wreath and a palm frond; below to the left, the personified river pours water from an urn labelled LECH. Exergue: ADDRESS TO THE ARMY, THE ARMY VOWS TO WIN. 12 OCTOBER 1805. DENON DIREC. The engraver did not sign the reverse (I guess it was done by Jaley). The design seems to have been inspired by ancient Roman coins.

Less than a week later Ulm and Memmingen capitulated. Ferdinand's chief of staff, General Mack, surrendered 30,000 troops, which were sent as prisoners of war to France. The Archduke Ferdinand escaped with a few hundred troops to Bohemia; some thousands of other troops had escaped south to the Tyrol.

BRAMSEN 433. CAPITULATION OF ULM AND MEMMINGEN (40mm)

Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: A Charioteer racing a biga (two-horse chariot) right. Above, a Victory flying left, bearing a laurel wreath and a palm frond. Below the bellies of the horses two miniature kneeling women wearing civic crowns, their arms upraised in supplication. Exergue: 16 OCTOBER 1805. CAPITULATION OF ULM AND MEMMINGEN. 60 THOUSAND PRISONERS. JALEY F. DENON D.



This reverse is another one inspired by ancient coins, perhaps by the decadrachms of Syracuse. The drawing from which Jaley engraved it is by the artist (unidentified) who did Bramsen 432. The introduction of the little women (representing the two cities involved) is reminiscent of Egyptian art, where the pharaoh is usually shown dwarfing his pigmy opponents. It seems to me that there's no glory in defeating someone so much smaller. Is it sporting to run them down like stray cats?

In October 1805 the French fleet left Cadiz to carry help to the French troops in Italy. Lord Nelson's fleet intercepted them on the twenty first, the day after the surrender of Ulm. Villeneuve lost eighteen of his thirty three ships of the line to an enemy with only twenty seven. Only the British issued medals to commemorate this Battle of Trafalgar. Napoleon was now incapable of launching an invasion of England.

The next event of the first Austrian campaign which Napoleon wanted commemorated was the recovery of some French standards. These battle flags had been captured from the French in the second Italian campaign and were kept in the arsenal in Innsbruck, capital of the Tyrol. Napoleon, learning that Marshal Ney's troops had found them there when they occupied Innsbruck, decided to make a big deal of it, although he had not mentioned their loss. The recovery was described in his twenty fifth bulletin and the following medal was struck, following the type of a denarius of Augustus struck on a similar occasion.

BRAMSEN 442. THE STANDARDS RECOVERED (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: A standing man in ancient battle dress, a standard in his left hand and a Victory in his right. In

the left field, THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED, in the right, THE FRENCH COLORS REGAINED. Below, BRENET F. DENON D. Exergue: INNSBRUCK, 7 NOVEMBER 1805.

Two days later the French had occupied Vienna and Pressburg (now Bratislava, a chief city in Czechoslovakia). As Napoleon had foreseen (*Corres.* 9233, 18 September 1805) the army under Archduke Charles was recalled from Italy to defend Vienna, ending the threat to Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy.

Napoleon's army advanced rapidly toward Vienna, the most remarkable event before their arrival there being a disaster not commemorated on a medal and glossed over in Napoleon's bulletins. The outnumbered Russian force under Kutusov, which had failed to reach Ulm in time to save Mack, was retreating on the north bank of the Danube to join another Russian division. Napoleon's army was south of the river. He created a new corps, the Eighth, under Mortier, with three divisions, and sent it across the Danube to pursue the Russians. The leading division was trapped and practically annihilated by the Russians in the gorge of Duerrenstein Castle (where Richard the Lionhearted had been held for ransom when he was returning from the crusades).

Napoleon unfairly blamed Murat, the marshal in charge of his cavalry, for not supporting Mortier; Murat redeemed himself by trickily stealing a bridge across the Danube from the enemy detachment which was supposed to blow it up. Small Austrian forces attempting to block the approach to Vienna were dealt with summarily; Russian and Austrian troops abandoned the fortified capital without a fight.

BRAMSEN 443. THE TAKING OF VIENNA AND PRESSBURG (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: The Emperor, standing erect, leans on the club of Hercules and has a lion skin over his left shoulder. Two kneeling city goddesses offer him the keys to their cities. Exergue: CAPTURE OF VIENNA AND PRESSBURG, 1805. DENON D. GALLE F.

Although the man on the reverse resembles the Farnese or Lansdowne (now Getty) Hercules, the balanced design, dictated by the subject, breaks with classical artistic tradition; Greek and Roman artists eschewed such formal balance. The absence of anything in the background concentrated the viewer's attention on the three figures and the surrender motif is immediately perceived, the figure of the

Emperor dominating. But he is not accepting the proffered keys; he is looking for new conquests. The approaching Russian allies of the Austrians have yet to be defeated.

BRAMSEN 444. VIENNA CAPTURED (42.5mm)



Obverse: NAPOLEON I, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY, CONQUEROR OF THE AUSTRIANS AND RUSSIANS. Head of the Emperor left, wearing a Corinthian helmet decorated with a laurel wreath, an eagle, and a snake. On the truncation, the initials L.M. Reverse: VIENNA TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1805. A draped, mourning woman is seated on the left, in front of her a trophy composed of a cuirass and helmet, and a shield bearing the Austrian double-headed eagle. Exergue: MILAN. Signed L.M.

Luigi Manfredini cut the dies for this medal, which came from Napoleon's mint in Milan. Again we can see a prototype in Roman coins, the Judea Capta type of the Flavian emperors. The fact that the Russians are named on the obverse suggests that this medal was designed several months after the capture of Vienna, probably after the war was over.

The Russian forces were now united, about sixty miles north of Vienna; their Emperor Alexander was there to lead all 86,000 of them. Ferdinand had recovered about 9,000 troops but he was up in Prague. Far to the south were Archdukes Charles and John with 80,000 Austrians; Massena was on their heels and Ney at Innsbruck and Marmont at Leoben blocked their approach to Vienna. Napoleon had about 76,000 troops immediately available around Vienna; by pretending to withdraw from the Russians, talking about an armistice, and yielding the high ground to them he suckered them into attacking, then smashed their extended lines and slaughtered them.

BRAMSEN 445. THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ (40mm)

Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ. A hybrid between a winged thunderbolt and a scepter topped by a statue of Charlemagne, surrounded by stylized lightning. Counterclockwise around the lower edge, 2 DEC 1805 JALEY F. 11 FRIM. AN XIV.

Chaudet drew the reverse for Jaly to engrave. The thunderbolt expresses very well this battle, Napoleon's greatest military victory. The political consequences, however, are another matter, to be taken



Bransen 445.

up in the next article.

BRAMSEN 446. THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ (40mm)



Obverse: BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ. Laureate bust of Napoleon facing right, signed on the truncation, ANDRIEU F. In the field below, 2 DECEMBER 1805. Reverse: ALEXANDER I; FRANCIS II. Two laureate busts, face to face. Below, ANDRIEU F. and DENON D.

It is claimed that Andrieu followed Napoleon's instructions in designing this medal but that the Emperor rejected it when he saw the proofs. Be that as it may (among other objections to the story are the facts that Chaudet, not Andrieu, drew the reverse and that Napoleon owned a copy of it in gold), the Paris mint was selling copies of it at least by 1815, whether Napoleon approved it or not.

BRAMSEN 452. INTERVIEW OF TWO EMPERORS (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: Napoleon, on the right, in a classical warrior's uniform, extends his hand to an approaching suppliant. Behind is an eagle-topped military standard; on the ground a pair of Austrian battlefalgs. Exergue: INTERVIEW OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPEROR FRANCIS II. AT URSCHITZ ON 4 DECEMBER 1805. Signed ANDRIEU F. DENON D.

Another reverse drawn by Chaudet. I don't recall a classical precedent, although Priam begging the body of Hector from Achilles would fit. The composition would be improved by deleting the standard and flags. The suppliant is the Emperor Francis. In fact, Francis was responsible for the ending of the war, agreeing to send the Russians home. He apparently thought that the armies of Charles and John were no match for the French. Although Francis was the nominal successor of the Roman emperors, both Alexander and Napoleon aspired to that position.

BRAMSEN 453. AUSTRIA SUBDUED (68mm)



Obverse: FROM THE GERMANS. A winged, trumpet-blowing woman runs left, carrying a tablet inscribed FROM THE EMPEROR TO HIS CITY; behind her a pile of spoils of war. Signed in the left field, BRENET F. Exergue: THE FIRST FRUITS OF THE WAR, CANNON AND FLAGS DESPOILED FROM THE ENEMY AT WERTINGEN, GIVEN TO THE CITY OF PARIS ON 10 OCTOBER 1805. Reverse: AUSTRIA SUBDUED. On the right Napoleon and Murat in classical dress, at their feet a nymph with an urn labelled SCHOENBRUNN; approaching from the left two men, one offering a scroll. On the exergual bar, GALLE F. Exergue: THE MAYORS OF PARIS PRESENT THEIR THANKS TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON, RETURNED VICTORIOUS TO THE PALACE OF THE CAESARS.

To the lengthy inscription I can add only that this medal was ordered by the Prefecture of the Seine ("Le Moniteur", 10 January 1806) and was drawn by Lemot. An inferior version (Bramsen 454) destroys the composition of the reverse by inserting a small kneeling figure of

Austria in the center. Although most art critics object to the fine detail of these Napoleonic medals, it is their chief attraction for many people.

BRAMSEN 455. THE PEACE OF PRESSBURG (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: A temple labelled on the architrave TEMPLE OF JANUS. The doors are closed. Exergue: THE PEACE OF PRESSBURG, 26 DECEMBER 1805. ANDRIEU FT. DENON DT.

Janus was originally the Romans' god of war. In times of peace he was shut up in his temple, hence the closed doors. This temple (drawn by Lepere) is quite unlike the Roman Temple of Janus shown on Nero's coins, but perhaps this one is more impressive.

BRAMSEN 461. THANKSGIVING IN VIENNA (40mm)



Standard obverse by Droz. Reverse: THE GIVING OF THANKS FOR THE PEACE. The Cathedral of St. Stefan in Vienna. On the bar, DENON D. ANDRIEU F. Exergue: ORDERED IN VIENNA BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ON 28 DECEMBER 1805.

Andrieu worked from a drawing by Lepere. Although the Te Deum was nominally to thank God for peace, it seems rather crass of Napoleon to hold his celebration in the Austrian cathedral. The Austrian emperor did not spend Christmas in Vienna.

The next article of this series will illustrate the medals commemorating the gains which Napoleon made from this war. Not included is the six million dollar indemnity, money in those days.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

R. R. Kutcher, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1289

No. 53 - NICEPHORUS III BOTANIATES (1078-1081)

Nicephorus III reigned for three years almost to the day, April 3, 1078 to April 1, 1081. He was once a competent general, but his reign and manner of living left much to be desired. The Turks continued their occupation of Asia and a series of pretenders threatened the emperor's position at home, and his marriage became a major scandal. Berdena, his second wife, died shortly after his accession and he became determined to strengthen his political position by another marriage. This time the marriage was to be to a member of the former ruling house. His choice was either to the widow of Constantine X, Eudocia, or to her daughter Zoe, or to Maria of Alania, the wife of the deposed Michael VII. The most attractive of the lot was Maria, and his choice, despite the fact that she was still legally married and that her husband was still alive and well. However, a complaisant priest was found and Maria left her nunnery and once again assumed the place of Consort of the reigning Emperor.

Nicephorus' right hand man in his rule was the young general, Alexius Comnenus, who put down three of the rebellions against the throne. But, when the emperor decided on his own relative, Nicephorus Synadenos, for his heir, and Nicephorus Melissenus rose against the crown, Maria asked for the help of this Alexius Comnenus to look out for the interests of her son Constantine, the boy from her first marriage. Alexius was finally proclaimed emperor in Thrace, on the last day of March and his troops entered the capital on April 1, 1081. Nicephorus III took refuge in Saint Sophia when the troops entered the city and it was there that he abdicated, before he proceeded to a monastery for refuge. The unruly followers of Alexius made the entrance into Constantinople an occasion of serious looting and caused an outrage in the capital. The gates to the city had been opened to the rag-tag army by George Palaeologus. Alexius was crowned on April 4, and true to Maria, he restored the young Constantine to his former rank of Basileus and he further betrothed the young man to his own daughter Anna. And so, the Consort, Maria, once more found that she needed to find sanctuary in her nunnery.

The further deplorable debasement of the "gold" coinage now became just poor quality electrum under the reign of Nicephorus III. His gold coins are rarely found above nine carats in fineness. His wife, the empress Maria, is found on some of the silver coins, but none of the gold of this reign, although she is found on gold of Michael VII. It was during this reign, one of the very few in Byzantine history, that pretenders to the throne struck coins without occupying the capitol and receiving the crown from the Patriarch.

The Coinage

Gold: All of the so-called gold are of poor electrum. Concave.

Histamenon.

Class I:



Obverse: No inscription. Bust of the bearded Christ facing, with a cross nimbus. In the field $\overline{\text{IC}}$ and $\overline{\text{XC}}$, and with a double border of dots.

Reverse: $+\text{NIK H } \Phi \text{P } \Delta \text{ECPT}$ - A bust of the bearded emperor facing. In his right hand is a cross scepter and in his left is the globus cruciger. There is a double border of dots.

Class II:



Obverse: No inscription. Christ seated on a square-backed throne. In the field is $\overline{\text{IC}}$ and $\overline{\text{XC}}$ and there is a double border of dots.

Reverse: $+\text{NIKH } \Phi \text{P } \Delta \text{ECPT } \omega \text{R OTANIAT'}$ - The bearded emperor standing facing on a dais. In his right hand is a labarum and in his left, the globus cruciger, all with a double border of dots.

Class III:



Obverse: Similar to Class II, but the throne is without a back.

Reverse: $+\text{NIKH } \Phi \text{P } \Delta \text{ECPT } \omega \text{POTANIAT}$ - Same as Class II, but a pear-shaped object is suspended from the emperor's left hand and there is an X on the labarum shaft.

Tetarteron.

Class I:

Obverse: Same as Class I of the histamenon, but with only a single border of dots.

Reverse: +NI[]ΔΕCΠΤ' - A bust of the bearded emperor facing. In his right hand is a labarum scepter, in his left the globus cruciger, all within a single border of dots.



Class I



Class II

Class II: Obverse: As Class I.

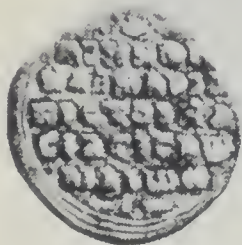
Reverse: As on Class II of the histamenon.

Silver: Miliaresion. Poor silver or bullion.

Class I (Flat):

Obverse: A seven line inscription - - + -
 ΝΙΚΗΦ
 ΚΑΙΜΑΡΙΑ
 ΠΙCΤΟΙΡΑ
 CΙΛΕΙCΡΩ
 ΜΑΙΩΝ
 - . -

Reverse: [+ΝΙΚΗΦΚΑΙΜΑΡΙΑ ΕΝΤΟΥΤΩΝΙΚΑΤΕ - A Patriarchal cross with crosslet on globus and three steps, with X at lower intersection. A bust of Nicephorus is in the right field and one of Maria is in the left, and all in a triple linear border.



Class I



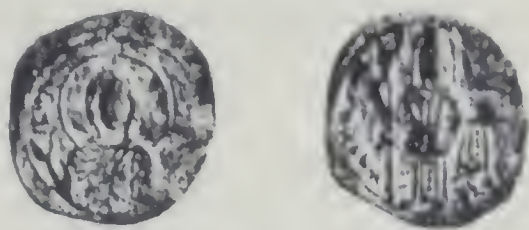
Class II

Class II (Concave):

Obverse: +ΘΚΕΡΟΗΘ' ΤCΩΔ ΘΛΩ - The Virgin is standing facing with a double linear border.

Reverse: +ΝΙΚΗΦΔΕC ΤΩΡΟ ΤΑΝ' - The emperor is standing facing, wearing scale armor and cloak, in his right hand is a long cross and the left hand is resting on the hilt of a sheath-

2/3 Miliarion (Flat).



Obverse: No inscription. The bust of the Virgin facing, nimbed. In the field is $\overline{\text{M}}$ and $\overline{\Theta}$ and all with a single border of dots.

Reverse: $+\text{NIKH}\Phi[\quad]\text{AT},.$ The emperor standing as on Class II histamenon and with a single border of dots.

Bronze: Follis.



Obverse: No inscription. Three-quarter length figure of the bearded Christ Antiphonetes facing, His hands raised in blessing. In the field is two stars above which is $\overline{\text{IC}}$ and $\overline{\text{XC}}$, all in a single border of dots.

Reverse: A cross of equal arms ending in globules. In the center is eight rays. In the angles is $\text{C}\Phi\text{N}\Delta$ with a single border of dots.

COIN OF THE PEOPLES BANK OF PARIS



During the French Revolution of 1848 the Peoples Bank of Paris issued an 1848 Un Decime coin. The obverse has clasped hands under a triangle with the Liberty Cap. The reverse is filled with an inscription and the denomination.

(Submitted by R. R. Kutcher)

DEMOCRATIC POLAND OF 1939 EXISTS AND BREATHES!

Arthur J. Majewski, Detroit, Michigan, NI #1166

If ideals of history's
past are unimportant,
Present ideals fall into
the same category.

Arthur J. Majewski

When it became obvious that Poland could not contain the dual invasion (from the west came the brutal Germans, and from the east, the more powerful Russians), the Polish Government did not capitulate, but elected to go into exile.

The Polish Government, on September 17, 1939, elected to go south into Romania, and through that maneuver fight its enemies as a government-in-exile. From Romania the Government transferred to Anders, France. It operated from that site until the fall of France, June 1940. The Polish Government moved to London, England. Thus there was a continual existence of that Government from September 17, 1939 until the present.

And fight it did---its armies fought in England, France, North Africa, Italy and even in Poland. This military presence was continuous until the final allied victory. However, there was no laurel wreath awaiting the victorious Polish warrior.

In the drive to push the Germans back to Berlin, the Russian armies first had to occupy all of Poland. And thus on the day Hitler fell, the Russians held the decisive hand as to Poland's future. The Western powers elected not to contest Russia's hold on Poland, resulting in a Polish Government not quite envisioned by its citizenry:

1. The promised elections in Poland never took place.
2. The government established by Russia did not reflect the Polish character:
 - a. Poles are extremely religious, communism is atheistic or agnostic.
 - b. Poles are conservative, communism is radical.
 - c. Poles are democratic, communism tends to be dictatorial.
 - d. Poles are individualistic, communism favors communal endeavors.

Confronted with this atypical, uncharacteristic and Russian imposed government, and with the impossibility of unseating it, Poles residing within Poland expressed their displeasure by the establishment of the SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT and by numerous strikes. Poles finding themselves beyond the frontiers of Poland elected to continue and maintain the Polish Government in Exile (London, England), the government which saw them through the war, the government that fled the German and Russian invasion of 1939 to fight another day.

This Government of Poles in England is not really a government for it

does not govern in the usual sense, it has no army, it cannot enforce its edicts and it has no taxing power. This Government is founded on respect and solely on moral authority. However, frequently in human affairs moral authority is much more important than one would expect. The whole is more than the sum of its parts.

The Polish Government in Exile represents independence and all the Poles and Poland that fought in World War II. It still upholds the national standard of Poland, the flag that the fighters defended throughout World War II. It is not a shadowy image---it has stood firm for forty four years now. Its deeds and voice convey the feelings of free Poles everywhere.

The intensity of feeling Poles hold for this symbol of its former state is evidenced by this government's ability to exist for half a century with hopes of at least another fifty years. It remains a relic of World War II, an unresolved issue; a troublesome memory for both England and France; and a lover's photograph of his suffering and dying sweetheart.

In 1967, the Polish Government-in-Exile, quartered in London, England, issued a numismatic emission with the following details:



Obverse: Crowned eagle facing left. 1967 under the eagle.
Legend encircling: PREZYDENT RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ I RZĄD
(President of the Republic and the government).

Reverse: Busts of Tadeusz Kosciuszko and Jozef Pilsudski facing left. 1746-1817 under Kosciuszko's name and 1867-1935 under Pilsudski's name. Under the busts in smaller print NACZELNIKOM W HOŁDZIE (To the chief commanders in homage).

Metal: Silver.

Diameter: 39mm.

Weight: One ounce.

Some comments seem appropriate. First, inasmuch as a government-in-exile is located on foreign soil, it cannot issue a legal tender coin, nor does the use of its denominations system make any sense

under these circumstances. Thus such emission should be considered medals or tokens and not coins. Second, Tadeusz Kosciuszko was a General in the American Revolutionary War, and the commander in chief of the Polish forces preceding the third partition of Poland. Jozef Pilsudski was the commander in chief of the Polish armed forces in World War I. He was in command in the Polish victory over the Russian forces in the Battle of the Wisla in 1920. This is probably the last military loss by the communists. And third, the date, 1967, only indicated the date of the striking of this particular piece. Other years could have seen the striking of this piece.

Now all Poles, those within and those without the frontiers of Poland, together with the Polish Government in England, are confronted with an undeniable dilemma. Although indisputably the government in Warsaw is alien to the Polish character and totally unacceptable to the Polish citizenry, the festering question remains, how can its removal be accomplished and what are the consequences of the abolishment of this Warsaw Government?

The primary objective and obstacle is the elimination of the Warsaw Government. It certainly will not be set aside voluntarily. Too many careers and interests would suffer. Secondly, Russia, after centuries of efforts to insure a friendly neighbor in the west would hardly embrace a reactionary pro-western Poland. Even assuming that Russia did not interfere, how could this Polish exile government (with no army, no treasury, no taxing power, no authority to enforce its edicts and with not all free Poles supporting its endeavors) hope or expect to overthrow this Warsaw Government? We cannot assume that the army of the regime turn turncoat and heed the ultra-conservative leadership's dictates. And would this again result in Pole killing brother-Pole? Nor can we assume, as happened in World War I, that a volunteer Polish army could be mobilized overseas to wage this battle.

However, let us assume that Russia did not interfere, that the Warsaw army could be subdued without a bloody fight, would the establishment of this new government be feasible and desirable?

It must be assumed that if Russia permitted democratic Poles to assume control, at the same time they would probably relinquish their claims to and control of East Germany. Russia's objections to a unified Germany would also be removed.

The Poland of the Versailles Treaty was regarded by both Germany and Russia as the bastard of Europe. And it took a mere two decades before they jointly tore down the borders of Poland.

Now, lets look at Poland after World War II.

From Russian view:

Russia delineated Poland's eastern frontier to its satisfaction. So long as Poland remains dormant in regard to its interests, they have no more claim on Polish lands.

Resultingly, all of Poland's minority problems that plagued inter-war Poland were all eliminated.

From German view:

Ignoring and dismissing Poland's historic title to its present western lands, Germany regards the present Polish western territories as temporary.

From Polish view:

Russia saddled the nation with a government which is communistic and totally unacceptable and foreign to the Polish character.

Additionally Poland is confronted with a time-bomb. How much time would elapse before the "drang nach osten" is again unleashed against a peaceful Polish population? Would Poland have the force to repel the Hun? Would their occupation be more benevolent? Would Poland have any western allies, and would they offer better aid than in 1939-1945?

Under the above circumstances what purpose can a Polish Government in Exile serve? Four are the principles which should guide it:

1. Be the voice of and act as a repository for the preservation of the principles and ideals of ancient, democratic and independent Poland.
2. Avoid rash moves. Move by inches not miles. Rely on patience in waiting for proper circumstances.
3. Underplay distinctions and emphasize common interests. Strive to unite all Poles into a viable force.
4. Favor neither Germany nor Russia. Neither concerns itself with the Polish nation's welfare. Weigh your actions on the balance scale of Poland's good.

(Ed.: The above article was written in 1988 before the political changes made in Poland during the summer of 1989.)

NUMISMATIC EXTRACTS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE

"Spades and knives yielded to the round coins (*ch'ien*), having a square hole for tying them together in strings (the first 'cash'). This happened toward the end of the Chou period. But with characteristic conservatism in the former 'knives' territory the 'cash' maintained the monetary unit of the old Ch'i currency, the *huo* (denomination of 1, 2, 4 and 6 *huo*; while the ex-'spade' territory had as its unit the *chin*. The new round copper coin was the normal circulating medium for all ordinary purposes during the Former Han dynasty; for large transactions gold in *catties* was used.

Taken from p. 402, *History of Mankind* Volume 2 The Ancient World, by Luigi Pareti, Paolo Brezzi and Luciano Petech. (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers 1965).

(Submitted by R. J. Hébert)

BOOK REVIEWS

The Bank of Japan. *CURRENCY MUSEUM*. Boxed, hard-cover, 8½" x 12", 96pp, illus. Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, The Bank of Japan, 1987.

If you are in Tokyo, be sure to visit the numismatic exhibit at the Bank of Japan's Currency Museum which is a three minute walk from Mitsukoshi-mae Station (Subway Ginza line) and 10 minutes walk from Yaesu North Exit of Tokyo Station (JR Line s). I am sure you will appreciate what you see. You might wish to call in advance to make reservations (03-279-111, Ext. 4764 or 4765). There is no charge for admission. The Museum is open Monday through Friday 9:30 AM to 4:30 PM and Saturday 9:30 AM to Noon. The Museum is closed on Sundays, National and Bank holidays, and December 29-January 4.

The Bank of Japan has collected both Japanese and other currencies as reference material for research purposes since its foundation in 1882. Probably the most important segment of the museum's holdings is the "Senpeikan Collection" which was acquired from Keibun Tanaka, one of Japan's foremost collectors immediately after World War II.

The catalog is a real treasure. It describes the exhibit that was put together in 1985. The plates are in color and the photographer was a true artist.

After an Introduction to the Museum and a floor plan showing the location of the various money cases, the book consists of four parts with chapters which correspond to the various exhibit cases of the exhibit. Part I Ancient Times has two chapters: Commodity Money, and the Early Days of Japanese coinage. Part II. Medieval Times has a chapter entitled the Use of Imported Chinese Coins. Part III. Early Modern Times consists of Emerging of the Currency System of the Yedo Period (16 c.), Birth of a Unique Currency System (17th c.), Evolution and Collapse of the Currency System in the Yedo Period (17-19th c.), Interesting Items connected with the Currency of the Yedo Period, and Varieties of Local Paper Money in the Yedo Period. Part IV. Modern Times includes Confusion of the Currency System in the Early Meiji Era (1868-), the Birth of the Yen (1871-), the Founding of the Bank of Japan (1882-), and From Gold to a Managed Currency System (1917-). This is followed by two specialized sections: Various Types of World Currencies including Stone Money, Currencies made of Strange Materials, Metal coins in Various Shapes, "Cut Money" and Divided Silver Coins, Private Gold Coins, Recent Polygonal Coins, Emergency Currencies, Origins of the dollar and the pound signs, and Large-sized Paper Money, and Classified Exhibits for Specialist Visitors.

Extremely interesting to me among others were the photos of the Chinese gold ingot of the third century B.C.; the 18th century leather coin of Siberia; the 5 and 10 yen Bank of Japan 1899 notes convertible into gold; the 10 sen Blakiston, Marr & Co. of 1875; packages of coins (*koban*, *nibukin*, *chogin*) with mint seals or authorized money changer's seals; the privately issued *Yamada Hagaki* of ca. 1600, the first paper money in Japan; a *taiko fundokin*, a stamped gold ingot stored for

emergency use of the late 16th c.; and an electrum stater of Lydia in Asia Minor of the 7th-5th c. B.C.

If you can, please do try to see this exhibit. Otherwise, you will have to content yourself with the catalog which can be obtained from the Bank of Japan, C. P. O. Box 203, Tokyo 100-91, Japan.

Reviewed by Raymond J. Hebert

WANG MANG'S CURRENCY REFORMS OF A.D. 9

"When, however, Wang Mang came to the throne as actual emperor, he reflected that in writing the surname LIU (of the imperial family of the House of Han) there occur the characters *chin* and *tao*. Then (A.D. 9) he abolished (the denominations) *ts'o-tao*, *ch'i-tao*, as well as the Han five-*shu* coins. Instead he made (moneys) in denominations of gold, silver, (carapaces of) tortoise, cowries, cash, and (copper) *pu** cloth, all called *pao-huo* "precious ware." The small** cash *hsiao-ch'ien* were six-tenths of an inch+ in diameter, one *shu* in weight, bearing an inscription reading "small cash value one" (unit). Next there were three-*shu* (coins), seven-tenths of an inch (in diameter), name diminutive cash "*yao-ch'ien* (value) ten" (units); next five-*shu* (coins), eight-tenths of an inch (in diameter), named adolescent cash "*yu-ch'ien* (value) twenty" (units); next seven-*shu* (coins), nine-tenths of an inch (in diameter), named medial cash "*chung-ch'ien* (value) thirty" (units); next nine-*shu* (coins), one inch (in diameter), named adult cash "*chuang-ch'ien* (value) forty" (units); and (he maintained) the earlier (AD 7) large cash (with a value of) fifty (units). This was the (copper) cash money in six denominations, each having a value according to its inscription."

* *Fu* (as well as *ch'ien* until late Chou, ca. 250 B.C.) indicates spade coins, but since the pronunciation of the Wang Mang issue had not yet been determined, the traditional "cloth money" is used in this study.

+ The lengths of the diameters of the six copper coins of 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9 of a Han inch, and of 1.2 Han inches would be approximately equivalent to 0.5454, 0.6363, 0.7272, 0.8181, 0.909, 1.09 in. in English measurements. The weights of the six copper coins of Han weights of one, three, five, seven, nine, and twelve *shu* would be approximately equivalent to 0.64, 1.92, 3.20, 4.48, 5.76, and 7.63 grams.

** The copper coins in six denomination were given names indicating growth of man from babyhood to manhood.

Taken from p. 326, *Han Shu 24 Food & Money in Ancient China The Earliest Economic History of China to A.D. 25*. Translated and Annotated by Nancy Lee Swann. Princeton: Princeton University Press 1950.

(Submitted by Raymond J. Hébert)

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Robert A. Plemmons, P. O. Box 188, Oaklyn, N.J. 08107: WANTED: Mongolia 1937 1 Mongo, 1970 2 Mongo, 1977 10, 15, 20, 50 Mongos and 1981 1 Mongo. Desire VF or above. Please write stating condition and desired price.

Reinhold Jordan, Freitagstrasse 32, D.-8720 Schweinfurt, West Germany: I collect and need medals related to the discoveries of Iceland, Greenland and America by Norse Vikings. Please send description and price.

Howard A. Daniel, III, P. O. Box 626, Dunn Loring, VA 22027-0626, USA: Vietnamese Emperor Minh Mang (1820-40) Thong Bao cash style coin: The Vatican Collection of Chinese Coins, Volume III, reprinted and bound into only 11 copies by R. B. White in 1976 has a rubbing with Manchu characters on the left and right sides of the reverse. It is the 47th Vietnamese rubbing according to my numbering. Is it a Chinese copy of a Vietnamese coin, or made in Viet Nam for use in China? Can anyone clarify the source of this piece for me? Can anyone provide me a photograph or another rubbing of it with its weight and measurements?

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: Need more information on Cuba mint designer Mr. Fornes, his mark a key. Produced for (Cambodia) Kampuchea, not meant for circulation KM 70, 71, 72.4 20 Riels. Have refugees or visitors seen these in circulation? Kampuchea is too poor for these to circulate. Another Cuba mint ripoff or their agent that sells these to collectors that think they have to have one. I call for a ban on these until civil rights are given back to the Cambodian people, not like a Mao man like nasty killer Pol Pot.

NI Attribution Service: As announced in August issue, Charles K. Panish resigned as chairman of the Attribution Committee due to health and failing eyesight. We are searching for a new chairman, so if you know of someone who might be qualified, please nominate their name to the NI Board of Governors. Due to problems with mail and customs in countries outside the USA, any recommendation should be a person with a USA mailing address.

PRE-WORLD WAR I BERLIN MINT STRUCK COINAGE FOR NON-GERMAN COUNTRIES

"Before World War I the Berlin mint struck coins for the German colonies: German East Africa, New Guinea and Kiao Chao. In addition it struck coins for the Transvaal, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Uruguay, Egypt, Morocco; it even prepared coins for Italy, although there was an Italian mint: 75 million 20 centesimi in 1894. When the war broke out (1914) the mint had just become involved in striking a significant number of silver coins for Brazil; the silver prepared for that issue was used for German coins."

Taken from *Das Notgeld*, ol. 8, No. 4 (15 April 1926), p. 76.

(Submitted by David Block)